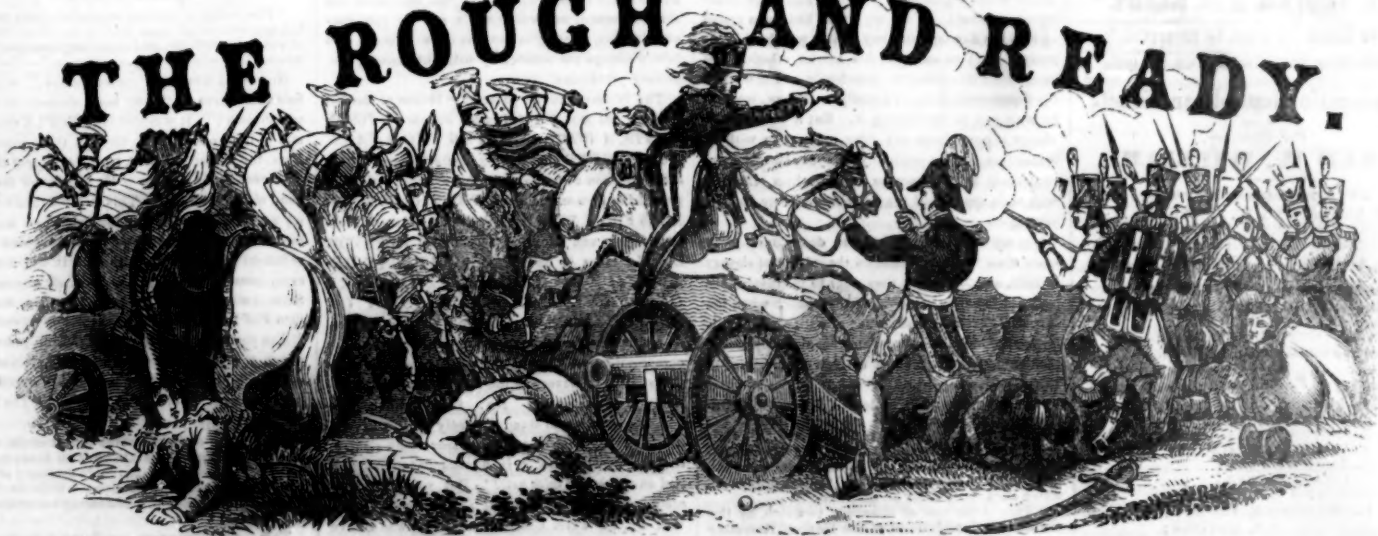


# THE ROUGH AND READY.



"If the enemy oppose my march, in whatever force, I shall fight him."—Gen. Taylor.

BY TRUE OSGOOD.

CONCORD, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1847.

VOL. I, No. 11.

The "ROUGH AND READY" will be published every Saturday morning, until after the election, on the following

TERMS.	
Single copies,	25 cts.
Five "	\$1 00
Ten "	2 00
Sixty "	10 00
One hundred copies,	15 00

All orders to be post paid, and the cash in advance must invariably accompany them. No variation will, in any case, be made from these terms.

Circulation—Eight Thousand.

## Editor's Correspondence.

For the "Rough and Ready."

Runney, Feb. 20, 1847.

To George Barlow, Esq.—

Sir—You doubtless recollect, that, while you was addressing the citizens of Runney last evening, in favor of one of your resolutions, offered at the mass convention, which was "that any attempt to divide the State of Texas into two or more slave States, should be firmly resisted; and that no division of Texas, or any other slave State, should be made in such a manner as to increase the number of slave States in the Union," I took the liberty, most respectfully, to ask you this question—"Whether in the joint resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union, there was not a provision that she might be divided into four States, when the population should be sufficient, in which slavery might be, or might not be permitted, as the people therein might decide?" You replied in a supercilious and contemptuous manner, but with all the "attractions of your own peculiar style," that "the moon might be made of green cheese," with other remarks of a like nature; and another gentleman said "you need not commit yourself—you might evade the question if you chose to do so," whereupon you said "that you had never seen any such provision in the resolution—that you had never heard it asserted by any man that there was such a provision—and that if I had seen it, I had seen what no other mortal man had ever seen."

Now sir, I am a young man it is true, of which you was pleased most kindly to remind me, and withal am not deeply versed in political matters, and as you assume that "you possess talents such as are possessed by few," and are perambulating the State, delivering a stereotyped address, full of falsehoods, for the purpose of enlightening the people—therefore you ought to have known that there is such a provision in said joint resolutions, which fact was most material in your argument.

Knowing this, you denied it—falsely and meanly denied it—so that you are either a knave or a fool, and you may take either horn of the dilemma you choose. Your trying "to play Jack," reminds me of a story that I read when I was younger than I am now—which I will tell you: A raven that dwelt in a high place among the mountains—driven to desperation by hunger—once sailed down over a flock of sheep that were grazing upon the hills below—dropped down and caught a lamb, and carried it off in triumph to his nest. A silly crow ("whose talents placed him far above the necessity of such action") having watched the raven from a neighboring thicket—thinking he might wool his nest in the same way—raised himself in the air, sailed out over the flock, pounced down and fastened his claws in the fleeces of the old ram himself. Being unable to release himself, he hung to the back of the ram until he expired. The boys say the owner had to pay five dollars, because the crow was killed on his neighbor's land. [Y]ou may offset this, if you please, against the old woman story, that you told us last night. Not yours indeed,

DAN'L HARRIS.

## The first Gun! Hurra for Alton!!

"Who spills the foremost foe's life,  
His party conquers in the strife."  
Lady of the Lake.

It will be seen by the following communication, that an election was held last week in Alton, to fill a vacancy in the board of selectmen—and that the democrats carried it handsomely. Last year Alton returned two federal representatives to the legislature. This year it will be reversed:—

Alton Bay, Feb. 18, 1847.

Allow me to say one word to you upon our political prospects for the coming election. To day we held a meeting of the town, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the board of selectmen. The meeting was quite numerously attended, although but a small democratic vote was cast when compared with what we shall do the 2nd Tuesday of March next. One thing is certain, the democratic party have never exhibited a more united disposition, than at the present time; united to a man they will go boldly forward and carry the town. Old Hunker is among us, and by his coming, confusion and dismay is spread the length and breadth of the ranks of the allies. Unlike the democrats, they are divided and weak. The feds want to send the members to the legislature—and the Haleites swear they will not submit; in fact, each man has his own particular friend to which he wishes to give his favor, consequently the old adage holds good in this case—"A house divided against itself cannot stand." Since Col. Pierce and Gen. Peaslee made us a visit, and showed up the allies in their true light, many good men, who have been deceived by lying runners sent out by the feds and abolitionists, have come boldly forward and declared that they will support such staff no more. I say they have thus declared, not only by word but by deed, inasmuch as no less than eleven men who gave their votes for Hale and Emerson last year, to-day voted for a true democrat to fill the vacancy. From this, and many other demonstrations of a similar bearing, we feel confident that all will be right with us, at the March election. And I might add that the allies used every effort to get out their full strength, for when the votes were nearly counted, and they seeing that they must be beat, sent men with horses and sleighs at full speed, for miles around, to bring in voters to prevent it, and so we have good reason to feel assured of a triumph a little more than two weeks from to-day.

Let N. H. in other towns speak as we shall speak, and JARED W. WILLIAMS will be elected by a handsome majority by the people. Old Belknap is awake throughout, and will tell as loudly as heretofore. Yours for democratic principles,

MERRYMEETING.

P. S.—The state of our vote was as follows—Whole number of votes cast 171. Necessary for a choice 85. Richard Cooper, (fed) had 1; J. Eliott, (fed) had 1; A. T. Gilman, (fed) had 76; Chas. Rollins, (dem) had 93, and was declared elected—giving fifteen majority, without any effort on their part.

## Slavery in Mexico.

It has been asserted that slavery did not exist in Mexico. It is true under that name it does not, but under the name of peonage it does, and in its worst form, confined to no color, but as a perpetual bondage and punishment for debt. Many large proprietors control in this way hundreds of peons, both men and women. The debt is perpetual—it generally increases instead of diminishing—and is rarely ever paid. The peon being charged with interest as

well as with clothing, subsistence, medicine, &c.—In this way it is believed that more than a million of peons are held as slaves, and may be seized as fugitives, if they dare to leave the employ of their masters; and the fruits of their labor go to the master, and not to the peon. In the speech of the Hon. Mr. Roberts of Mississippi, by whom public attention has been called to this subject, these laws are given as follows:

### PEON LAWS OF MEXICO.

"Art. 1. The masters are responsible for the conduct of their servants, and for the same reason, the law gives them, over those servants, the authority of fathers over their sons, that they may particularly correct and chastise them. The same authority is given over the family of the servant that lives with the master.

"Art. 2. In consequence of the foregoing provision, the master should provide for the education of the children of the servants dependant upon them.

"Art. 3. Should the faults of the servant be many or aggravated, whether because he frequently fails in his service, or whether for want of respect to the master, he shall be chastised by the justice (alcalde) with six months in irons, if a man, or with the (la crevena) clog, if a woman, in the house of the master; the latter having the power to diminish this penalty at his pleasure. If the servant should be guilty of overt acts against the master, he shall be punished in conformity to the existing laws.

"Art. 4. He who being once convicted, according to the foregoing articles, shall repeat the same offence, shall be criminally prosecuted and condemned to serve one year on the public works, in irons; and if a woman shall be an convicted, she shall be condemned to one year of seclusion with the clog.

"Art. 5. In no case shall the master lose the debt of the servant; and the term of punishment being concluded, the servant shall return to the service of his master, if he can do it; but if he enters the service of another, this other shall pay the debt.

"Art. 6. The law which prohibits trading with servants, and the penalties which those laws establish as to those who contracted them, are declared to be in force.

"Art. 7. The master who abuses the power given him by law, shall be tried and punished in conformity to law, according to the abuse he may commit; but in no case, not even in that of the application of a fine in favor of the aggrieved, shall the master lose the debt.

"Art. 8. Payments shall be made in money or goods, if the servants ask them, at the current prices. For settlements, and on plantations, where there are no stores, and the goods are brought from other parts, they shall be charged with the extra costs. The master who may give his goods with higher charges than the foregoing regulation requires, shall be fined equivalent to triple the excess which he charges upon the servant.

"Art. 9. As the master cannot turn away the servant without just cause, so neither can the servant leave the service of his master without the same just cause. The servant who shall do so, shall be positively returned to the service of his master, chastised by the justice in the house of the master, with two months in irons, or with the clog if a woman."—Union.

## A Wholesome Chastisement.

It is well known that Mr. Blodgett, of the Courier and Gazette, has constantly urged upon the federal party a manly course in regard to the Mexican war—for which he has been abused and censured by other whigs editors. He now sees what they all must see: that their reckless opposition to the war, and the shameful manner in which individual character has been assailed, has brought that party to the verge of certain defeat, and he "washes his hands of the consequences." We copy the following article, entire, and commend it to the attention of our eight thousand subscribers and twenty thousand readers:—

From the Courier and Gazette.

### "Save me from my Friends."

If any one ever had good cause to earnestly make the above exclamation, it is the whig party of this State; and if this election is to be lost, it must be

attributable, to the injudicious, impolitic and reckless course of the men to whom the direction of the affairs of the campaign, has been committed. Never, in our opinion, was a campaign worse calculated, or better conducted to defeat the party, than the present has been, thus far, on the part of some of the whig leaders of this State.

In the first place, what could be better calculated to drive men from us than the course pursued by the whig press generally throughout the State, in regard to the Mexican war? If those who have so recklessly and indiscreetly pronounced the war wicked, cruel and awful, and advocated a course in relation to it which, if adopted, could not fail to disgrace the country, were alone to suffer, it would be no great matter; but the whole whig party is to bear the odium, and the experience of those who opposed the war of 1812, know that this is not a light matter, nor easily to be got rid of. Does any one believe that such men as Gen. Joseph Low, who has made more pecuniary sacrifices to sustain the whig party for the last eighteen years than almost any other individual in the State, Hon. Elijah Belding and many other old war democrats of their standing, would have left the whig party and gone over to the loco focus at this crisis, had the whig leaders pursued a manly, honorable and patriotic course in regard to the war and the country, in this hour of need and peril, when its interests and honor are at stake? No one believes this; and yet it is an undeniable fact that we have been losing this class of men all over the State, when their votes and influence might have been saved to us, had our self-constituted leaders pursued a different course. Another cause, which has been, to say the least, detrimental to the whig party, is the low scurrility and coarse personal attacks made upon the character of some of our most high minded and honorable opponents, and reaching in some instances, even to members of the whig party. We had supposed that the establishment of the True Whig, for the avowed purpose of supplanting the N. H. Courier, would have answered all practical purposes for such matters, but it did not come quite down to the grovelling appetite of some of our would-be leaders—"Central Clique"—and the Tough and Steady, which a neutral editor at Manchester declared he would not take up with a pair of ten foot logs, is issued from the press of the N. H. Statesman, under the editorial charge, we understand, of certain high officers of the State Government. We undertake to say that this scurrilous sheet has cooled or driven away from us more decent men than all the services which has or can be rendered the whig party by it.

What occasion has there been for the false and shameless scurrility which has been heaped upon Gen. Low, Gen. Peaslee, Col. Pierce, Col. Bartos, Calvin Ainsworth, Joseph Robinson and others, to say nothing about the vile and false charges contained in the last number of that paper upon ourself personally? The individuals named above, are indeed the open opponents of the whig party; but as individual members of community, no man stand higher or are more generally respected. Do not the men who put forward that blackguard sheet, know that when they deal in charges so monstrously, revoltingly false, against men of the best standing in community, that any truth they utter is entirely without effect.

Let this election go as it may, we take this occasion to say, that we wash our hands of all the consequences which may result from the course which the "Central Clique" has seen fit to adopt and pursue, in order that if the whig party should be defeated, those may bear the blame who have brought such a state of things about.

We have ever done all that we could to sustain the whig cause, and in the present crisis to save it from disgrace and defeat, by advocating, in an honorable and candid manner, a manly support of the war in which the country is unfortunately engaged, and all that we could to have the political campaign conducted in such a manner that we could look back upon it without shame, and forward with hope and confidence for future and permanent success.—For having done this, we have been denounced as a tool in pay of the loco focus. All this shall not move us from our true position—all the anathemas and execrations which certain persons may heap upon us through the scribbled columns of the press, or any other way, shall not prevent nor deter us from advocating whig principles in our own way. But we must conclude by exclaiming, in the name of the whig party, "save us from our friends!"

A new Post Office has been established at the Oil Mill Village, in Weare, and David C. Rich, Esq., appointed Post Master.



## THE "ROUGH AND READY."

"The Union--It must be preserved."

CONCORD, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1847.

### Democratic Republican Ticket.

For Governor,

**JARED W. WILLIAMS.**

For Representatives to Congress,

- Dist. No. 1--BENNING W. JENNESS;  
" 2--CHARLES H. PEASLEE;  
" 3--MACE MOULTON;  
" 4--JAMES H. JOHNSON.

Rockingham--BENJAMIN JENNESS;  
Strafford--ZERULON PEASE;  
Hillsborough--SAMUEL JONES;  
Cheshire--SAMUEL DINSMOORE;  
Grafton and Coos--ENOS FERRIN.

For Senator,

- Dist. No. 1--JAMES FOSS;  
" 2--PERLEY ROBINSON;  
" 3--NOYES POOR;  
" 4--WILLIAM H. GAGE;  
" 5--JAMES DRAKE;  
" 6--CHARLES LANE;  
" 7--RALPH E. TENNEY;  
" 8--FREDERICK VOSE;  
" 9--FREDERICK BOYDEN;  
" 10--ASA PAGE;  
" 11--SYLVANUS HEWES;  
" 12--HARRY HIBBARD.

County Officers.

ROCKINGHAM--Josiah B. Wiggins, Register of Deeds; Josiah C. Eastman, County Treasurer; John Seamon, Sias Coble, Trus T. Locke, Road Commissioners.

STRAFFORD--Charles Young, Register of Deeds; Samuel P. Montgomery, County Treasurer; James Hilton, John Walker, Walter Dargin, Road Commissioners.

BELLSHAF--Nathaniel Edgerly, Register of Deeds; Benjamin S. Tuttle, County Treasurer; Dana Woodman, Eleazer Davis, Richard Garland, Road Commissioners.

CARROLL--Isammi Hardy, Register of Deeds; Dudley Pike, County Treasurer; Reuben Smith, jr., Samuel S. Parker, Daniel Wentworth, Road Commissioners.

MERRIMACK--George Jones, Register of Deeds; Charles Rowell, County Treasurer; Benjamin E. Harriman, John Woodbury, jr., William K. Parker, Road Commissioners.

HILLSBOROUGH--Leonard M. Kimball, Register of Deeds; Peter Carlton, County Treasurer; Charles Stark, Martin Heald, David Curtis, Road Commissioners.

CHESHIRE--Joshua Wyman, Register of Deeds; John Foster, County Treasurer; Allen Slade, Abiah French, Carter Whitcomb, Road Commissioners.

SULLIVAN--Matthew Harvey, Register of Deeds; Moses F. Knowlton, County Treasurer; Daniel N. Adams, Oliver Booth, Pearly Fifield, Road Commissioners.

GRAFTON--Luke Aiken, Register of Deeds; Albert G. Cheney, County Treasurer; Isaac Ross, Darwin Forbes, Jedediah Buffum, Road Commissioners.

COOS--John W. Lovejoy, Register of Deeds; Oliver B. Howe, County Treasurer; Samuel Pen-dexter, Benjamin Whittemore, Harwood Pike, Road Commissioners.

### To the Democratic Abolitionists of New Hampshire.

GENTLEMEN--We desire to have a little familiar conversation with you on the subject of slavery. We do not address ourselves to such as openly proclaim that their course is "over the ruins of the American church and the American union," and who pronounce the constitution itself "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell"--but to such as still abide by and venerate the glorious constitution, framed by the heroes and sages of the revolution, and under the benign influence of which this country has enjoyed so much prosperity and happiness. To such we address ourselves, believing that you will give the subject your serious and deliberate attention. And first we ask you, WHAT DO YOU EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH TOWARDS ABOLISHING SLAVERY BY THROWING YOUR VOTES AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AT THIS ELECTION? Will any thing be done in favor of the oppressed and down trodden Africans, by placing ANTHONY COLBY in the gubernatorial chair of this State, that will not be accomplished by placing JARED W. WILLIAMS in the same place? Was anything done last year to accomplish the great object you had in view by electing Gen. Colby governor? Perhaps you will say you did not vote for Gen. Colby, but for Col. Berry; yet the vote you cast for Col. Berry contributed just as much towards making Colby governor, as it would have done had you voted directly for him. Such may again be the result this year; such, at all events, the opponents of democracy intend shall be the result--and Col. Berry is kept before the people as a candidate, FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE. Every body knows that his election is altogether out of the question, and he only stands to take your votes, that he may transfer them to Colby and elect him, as was the case last year. Well, gentlemen, WHAT DID YOU ACCOMPLISH BY THE COURSE YOU LAST YEAR PURSUED? If you will examine the subject closely, you will be obliged to confess that you accomplished absolutely NOTHING in favor of the slave, whilst you BROKE DOWN THE DEMOCRATIC

PARTY, and brought federalism into power, with all its odious legislation with it. You were influenced, no doubt, by the cry which had been raised against the democratic party, that it was the "Slave party." Let us see how this matter stands. Let us examine this question attentively, and if we find the democratic party is friendly to slavery, we will go with you in denouncing it. But if we find the charge is groundless and false, and got up without foundation, merely to blind your eyes and make you contribute to the success of federalism, then go with us in support of the democratic party and its principles.

Our opponents admit that the democratic party stood upon the true ground on the subject of slavery in 1820, and to prove it they refer to the resolutions passed by the legislature of that year, when the Missouri question was exciting attention. The following are the resolutions which unanimously passed the democratic legislature of New Hampshire, in 1820:--

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That in the opinion of this legislature, the Congress of the United States has, by the constitution, the right, in admitting new States into the Union, to prescribe the prohibition of slavery, as one of the conditions on which such State shall be admitted:

"That in the case of Missouri, to which, by the preamble and resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, the attention of this legislature has been called, that right remained in full force, unimpaired either by the treaty under which that territory was acquired, or any subsequent act of the general government:

"That in the opinion of this legislature, the existence of slavery within the United States is a great moral as well as political evil, the toleration of which can be justified by necessity alone, and that the further extension of it ought to be prevented, by the due exercise of the power vested in the general government:

This our opponents admit was the true ground. This was going just far enough, and was doing all that was required of them, under the circumstances. The legislature then declared that Congress possessed "the right under the constitution, in admitting new States into the Union, to prescribe the prohibition of slavery,"--that they considered slavery "a great moral and political evil," and that "the extension of it ought to be prevented, by the due exercise of the power vested in the general government." This the opponents of democracy pronounce the true ground to stand upon. They say that when the democratic party stood on that ground THEY WERE ENTIRELY RIGHT. Well, now let us see where the democracy of New Hampshire stand at the present time?

At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced appropriating two millions of dollars, to enable the President to make peace with Mexico. Mr. Wilmot, a democratic member from Pennsylvania, moved as an amendment, a proviso, that no territory acquired from Mexico, in this war, should be slave territory. EVERY DEMOCRATIC MEMBER FROM NEW ENGLAND VOTED IN FAVOR OF THIS PROVISIO, because they believed "that slavery was a great moral and political evil, to be tolerated only by necessity," and because they also believed, that "the Congress of the United States, has by the constitution, the right, in admitting new States, to prescribe the prohibition of slavery as one of the conditions on which such State shall be admitted." This vote of our representatives then was right, because it agrees entirely with the principles of the resolutions of 1820. And did their constituents, the democracy of New Hampshire, condemn them for giving that vote? No: THEY APPROVED OF IT UNANIMOUSLY. Last October, the democratic party held a mass convention at Concord, and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we approve of the vote of our Representatives in Congress in favor of Mr. Wilmot's amendment to prohibit slavery in any territory that may be acquired in Mexico."

The Merrimack county democratic convention which assembled at Concord about the middle of January, passed the following resolution:--

"Resolved, That we approve of the vote of our Representatives in Congress in favor of Mr. Wilmot's amendment to prohibit slavery in any territory that may be acquired in Mexico; and should a similar proposition come up at the present session of Congress, we expect to see our Representatives take the same stand, and exert their influence to prohibit slavery in any territory that may be acquired of Mexico in the present war."

The Fourth Congressional Convention, held at Haverhill, on the 7th of January last, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the charge against the administration, that the war is waged for the extension of slavery, is false--and that the recent vote of the present democratic majority in the House of Representatives, in favor of prohibiting slavery in the territory to be acquired from Mexico, is a sufficient refutation of this oft-repeated charge of our allied enemies."

The First Congressional Convention, held at Exeter, on the 10th of December last, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we approve of the vote of our representatives in Congress in favor of Mr. Wilmot's amendment."

Well, gentlemen, when you have carefully examined and compared the votes of our members of Congress upon the Wilmot proviso, and the action of the democratic conventions upon the same subject--CAN YOU POINT OUT ANY DIFFERENCE IN THE POSITION OCCUPIED BY THE DEMO-

CRATIC PARTY IN 1820, AND THAT OCCUPIED BY THEM NOW? If you, can point out that difference, we will give it up. If you cannot do this, then give up the cause of those who falsely charge the democracy with entertaining pro-slavery principles.

The Wilmot proviso passed the House at the last session, but was defeated in the Senate by JOHN DAVIS, a WHIG SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS, by talking against time. The same question came up again this session, and again passed the House last week, THE THREE MEMBERS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE, (Messrs. Norris, Johnson and Moulton,) VOTING IN FAVOR OF IT. Here is new proof THAT THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ARE OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY! and what more do you ask? You do not desire of us that we should interfere with the compromises of the constitution, and meddle with the subject of slavery in the States where the constitution tolerates it? No! If you did require this, then you would stand precisely on the ground occupied by Wright and Garrison, who declare that the constitution "is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell!" But you tell us we extended slavery by admitting Texas into the Union. WE DENY THE CHARGE. Texas was a slave country before she came into the Union, and would have remained such much longer than she will now, had she remained out of the Union. We were compelled to take Texas as SHE WAS, slavery and all, or suffer Great Britain to take her under her protection, and receive all the benefits to be derived from furnishing her with all her manufactured goods, and being supplied in return with all the cotton she wanted for her manufacturer from that country. The advantages to be derived from having Texas in the Union, were immense--and should we cast her from us, because she held slaves, when by taking her into the Union, WE NEITHER ADDED ONE TO THE NUMBER OF SLAVES NOR EXTENDED SLAVERY OVER ONE INCH OF TERRITORY, where it did not before exist? No candid man will say, and to candid men we address ourselves, that the democratic party are obnoxious to the charge of being the "slavery party," or as being in favor of slavery, because we admitted Texas into the Union.

We have shown at the commencement of this article, by the official action of our representatives in Congress, and by the official declarations of our party, promulgated through our conventions, that the democratic party ARE OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY--that they stand precisely upon the ground occupied by the democratic party in 1820. How false, then, the charge of "pro-slavery," so constantly hurled at us, by the demagogues who have obtained power and hope to retain it in this State, by keeping up this cry. Does FEDERALISM--the party of monopoly--the party of privilege--the party of gag and alien laws--the party of "let government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor"--propose to do for slavery, what the democratic party does not do? Not at all. They can do nothing more. The democracy goes as far as it can on this subject without an infringement of the sacred compromises of the constitution, and federalism can do nothing more.

Then, pause, gentlemen, and consider WHETHER YOU PREFER FEDERALISM TO DEMOCRACY, before you cast a vote which may result in the re-election of Anthony Colby, Governor, and of continuing the federal party in power. Your vote for Berry does nothing towards abolishing slavery--and its ONLY EFFECT can be to PUT DOWN DEMOCRACY MERELY TO PUT UP FEDERALISM.

### Acts of Incorporations--Four hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

The N. H. Statesman, at great labor, has presented a table showing that in fifteen years, the democratic party granted acts of incorporation, covering an aggregate capital of over \$50,000,000. He does this, we suppose, to prove the hostility of the democratic party to corporations! and to show how they have warred against capital, driving it from the State, &c. During that fifteen years, there were twenty sessions of the legislature, making the amount incorporated at each session about \$2,500,000. But the federal legislature in one session of six weeks, last summer, incorporated capital amounting to \$23,000,000. Supposing they should remain in power for twenty sessions, and should go on at the rate of the last session, they would have at the end of fifteen years the trifling amount of only FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Figure away, Mac, you will make out a case, hye and bye.

### Democratic Meeting at Boscawen.

We have received the proceedings of a democratic meeting, held at the house of L. M. Childwick, Esq., on Tuesday, the 23d of Feb. inst., but we have not room for them this week. Spirited resolutions were passed, and the meeting was adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday, the 5th day of March next, at 6 o'clock, P. M., when candidates will be nominated to be supported at the March election.

### A plain avowal.

"The doings of the last legislature have received the approval of all those men in the State who look at subjects candidly, and have long been desirous of having the radical policy overthrown."--Statesman.

Now what was that "radical policy," which the federalists have so "long been desirous should be overthrown?" It was that the PEOPLE should retain in their own hands, through their representatives, the power "to alter, amend or repeal charters, whenever in the opinion of the legislature the public good shall require it." This is the democratic policy so bitterly assailed by the federalists from year to year, and which they insisted prevented the investment of capital in the State. It did not, however, prevent the investment of all capital in the State, for it seems by the last Statesman, that more than FIFTY MILLION was actually invested, in fifteen years, under this very "radical policy," of which the federalists so much complained, and which the Statesman says has been "overthrown," with the approval of all "candid men." The Statesman further says:--

"One of the most important duties of the session was to blot from the statute book all those laws put there by radicalism, the inevitable tendency of which was to discourage investments within the State--railroad enterprises, manufacturing establishments, and the like."

This "most important duty" the federalists fully performed to the entire satisfaction of their party. They proceeded to "blot from the statute book"

### All control of the Legislature over Corporations.

They proceeded to "blot from the statute book" THE MILITIA SYSTEM, which they utterly destroyed, at a time when the nation was at war--and without proceeding to enumerate their blottings out--they went on to incorporate TWENTY THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and placed all the charters absolutely BEYOND THE CONTROL OF FUTURE LEGISLATURES--but what is most extraordinary of all is, that they now turn round and deny their own acts. They deny, what in the previous breath they have admitted and boasted of. But they THREATEN, in case they can secure the government for another year, that the CLOVEN FOOT of federalism shall be made still more apparent. They threaten to REMOVE THE JUDGES, as well those of the Superior as the County Courts--and they have postponed, to be passed at the next session, if they have the power, A LAW TO ENABLE A CORPORATION TO FLOW THE LANDS OF INDIVIDUALS, BY HAVING THE DAMAGES APPRAISED BY A COMMITTEE! And why not? They have blotted out all the wholesome restraints which the legislature held over corporations, and why not give them the RIGHT OF FLOWAGE upon the same terms they give them the right of way for a railroad?

People of New Hampshire! it becomes you to look to this, and to determine by your votes whether you approve or disapprove of federalism as manifested by the acts of the last legislature.

### Concealing the fact.

Not a single one of the Mexican federal papers in this State, has mentioned the fact, in noticing the passage of the Wilmot proviso in the House, that THE ENTIRE DELEGATION FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTED FOR IT--voted that slavery shall not be extended into any territory which we may acquire of Mexico. The week previous, they charged them with hostility to the Wilmot proviso, and as being in favor of slavery, because they voted to postpone the consideration of that question for only one week; and had our members voted against the proviso, instead of voting for it, the State would have been pasted over with handbills, before this time, denouncing them as "slavocrats." They would have rejoiced had the proviso been defeated by the votes of our members, as they rejoice when any thing goes wrong with the army in Mexico. They mourn now in "sackcloth and ashes," because the democratic members have again voted against extending slavery into Mexico, as they did at the last session--AND THEY CONCEAL THE FACT FROM THEIR READERS.

### Federalism in favor of Slavery.

Cranston of Rhode Island, and Smith of Connecticut, both VOTED AGAINST THE BILL FOR RAISING THREE MILLION OF DOLLARS to enable the President to make peace with Mexico, WHICH BILL CONTAINED THE WILMOT PROVISIO. Every democrat from the New England States voted against extending slavery into any territory we may acquire of Mexico, and the only two members from New England who voted against the bill, prohibiting slavery, WERE FEDERALISTS! Let this be borne in mind--for the abolitionists of New Hampshire are doing all they can to keep the federal party in power. They cry out "pro-slavery" against the democratic party, whilst at the same time, they join heart and soul with Calhoun and Berrien, in opposing the Mexican war, and never raise their voice against any federalists who votes for slavery. They will pass over in silence the vote of Messrs. Cranston and Smith, or they will justify it. See if they do not.



## Read! Read!! Read!!!

### Still they come! Five more!!

For want of room, we have been forced to omit a great part of the communication which follows; but we publish enough to show the intention of the signers to vote the democratic ticket—which will satisfy our friends, and we are sure it is as much as our opponents will desire to see. There are a great many more of "the same sort left."

North Conway, Feb. 16, 1847.

MR. OSGOOD—Dear Sir—Emboldened by their success in defeating that political party which for a long time has been predominant in our State—a party under whose direction and policy our State has continued to prosper—the self-styled independents are making their every effort as if in their last struggle for life, to retain that power acquired by their union with the whig party last June.

We once confided in the virtue, ability, fidelity and patriotism of John P. Hale. The confidence of a large majority of the people of the State was once reposed in him—but how has the mighty fallen; his sins have found him out—he has sold that party by bargain and intrigue into slavery to a system and creed in which they have no faith—no confidence. He has bartered away their principles—sold them in the shambles for a seat on the throne of political glory, from whence he would dictate his rules and form lines of demarkation, giving mandates to his subjects, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." Will the people of the Gibralter of American democracy submit to it? Shall Hale be their task master? God forbid—while virtue, knowledge and patriotism is a predominant principle of the hardy sons of New Hampshire.

Mr. Editor, we are acquainted with most of the people of this town, in Bartlett and Jackson; we have conversed with many of them, and think we well understand their political views; and state boldly and honestly in our opinion, that half a dozen sentenrs from the original democratic faith cannot be found. The ball is in motion, the day star of true democracy is now above the horizon—the clouds that obscured her are fast despairing, and the proud flag of untainted democracy will soon again wave over our once prosperous State. To conclude, we shall no longer support Hale and his party, nor take that independent, indecent, inconsistent, iniquitous, infernal, demagogue paper, being fully convinced that it has no object to gain, no wish to gratify, but divide and conquer.

JOSIAH WEEKS,  
BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,  
JEREMIAH THOMSON,  
WILLIAM MASON,  
ABATHAR EASTMAN.

The following is an extract from a letter, the writer of which forbids us to publish his name—  
Eaton, Feb. 10, 1847.

MR. EDITOR—The object of my writing you will soon learn. I have always been a thorough democrat. For about two years past I have favored the third party—I am a "liberty man." Being somewhat quick sensibilities, I was jealous of their integrity, but hoped they would stand by their principles; but last June exhibited the abolitionists, independents and whigs, in their true light. Since then, I have had no confidence in any party doing more for the slave than the democratic party. Therefore, in my opinion, every one who votes for a third party or any faction, virtually votes for whiggery.

From the N. H. Patriot.

### MAKE ROOM FOR OLD OSSIPPEE! STILL THEY COME!!

We have received the following from a friend at Ossipee. It is "short and sweet," and speaks for itself. The gentleman who sends it, writes us a most encouraging account of the progress of the good cause there. He assures us that we SHALL GAIN FIFTY VOTES there at least. He says the signers of the following were the most influential and leading men in the Hale ranks last year. Will Fogg denounce them as "poor drunken rowdies?"

The last two signers reside in Effingham, and put their names to this instead of writing a separate letter, to save room. Our friend informs us that there are many "more left of the same sort." Verily, "the work goes bravely on."

The undersigned, citizens of Ossipee, having last year voted for Mr. Berry for Governor, and supported what was called the "Independent Democratic Ticket," and having perceived with mortification and regret the course pursued by the "Independents" last June in relation to Corporations and various other subjects, and believing that should we vote as we did last year we should aid the cause of FEDERALISM—thereby signify our determination to vote at the next election for Mr. Williams for Governor, and to support the regularly nominated Democratic ticket; and shall cheerfully afford whatever aid we can in placing the town of Ossipee in the high position the formerly occupied as one of the Banner towns of Democracy in this State.

THOMAS F. HODGDON,  
MOSSES MERRILL,  
HENRY G. ABBOTT,  
JOHN WENTWORTH,  
ROBERT SANDERS,  
GIDEON D. SANDERS,  
J. SANDERS,  
NATHAN FOGG, Effingham.

Ossipee, Feb. 20, 1847.

From Bill's N. H. Patriot.

### And yet another.

We have received the following communication from Col. JAMES COCHRAN, formerly of Northfield, now of Sanbornton. Col. Cochran is well known to the people of this county. He is a highly respectable man, and has frequently held important town and county offices. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and a thorough temperance man. The course he now takes, he takes from a conviction of duty.

Sanbornton Bridge, Feb. 23, 1847.

MESSES. EDITORS—I have never troubled the public much with my views in relation to public men and measures, nor should I do so now did I not believe that the times demand that each friend of his country should now make every effort he is capable of making in its behalf. We have fallen upon dark and troublous times. Our country has been invaded by a semi-barbarous foe—our own citizens have been shot down like wild beasts upon our own soil—our south-western frontier has been delayed in blood, and while the government has raised its arm to strike for the freedom of our own kin, and the security of our border inhabitants, from the merciless attacks of the enemy, a large party in our own midst are laboring with an untiring zeal to paralyze that arm which in times past has so often and so successfully struck for the freedom and the glory of our own native land.

This same party I have known for a long time. Its course I have watched both in peace and war, and my observation has satisfied me that all the great improvements in political science which have been suggested by the friends of the masses, and all the reforms of the abuses of the times which have been promulgated by the people, have encountered its most bold and violent opposition, while it has invariably espoused the side of the enemy in time of war.

When that great and good man, THOMAS JEFFERSON, as a leader of the democratic party, proposed to reform the laws so that every man, rich or poor, should have the privilege of paying his minister tax just where he pleased, and of hearing such a minister of the Gospel as he pleased, or his conscience should dictate—a reform which has done more towards advancing true religion than all other human laws, combined—the proposition met at the hands of this same federal party, THE MOST BITTER AND REPROACHFUL OPPOSITION! When the democratic party, after becoming convinced of the enormous power which the United States Bank had acquired, proposed to wind up its affairs because it had too much power—because it held in its own hands the value of our property—and because it had entered the political arena and bought up votes, like cattle in the market,—this same federal party rallied to a man against the proposition, and became so infuriated as to threaten the life of the patriot JACKSON, who was serving himself up for the Herculean task of strangling the monster to death.

All their predictions of ruin have failed, totally—completely failed; while those of the democratic party in relation to the exchanges, &c., have been completely verified. Generations yet unborn will revere the name of ANDREW JACKSON, quite as much for his heroic bearing during the memorable contest of the people against the Bank, as for his military prowess on the battle-field.

But, Messrs. editors, I find I am going too much into particulars of the opposition of this federal party to their country, and I only ask a little space now in which I wish to refer to their opposing their country in the last war. Our commerce had been attacked by British subjects, and over twelve hundred American seamen had been impressed from our vessels, and taken aboard British men of war, and compelled to do service in their vessels—and in some cases to fight in their wars; or if they refused, they were "tied to the mast and shot at like dogs." The national honor and interests demanded reparation, and war was declared. Never was war more just or necessary, and never did war meet with a more factious, damning opposition, than did the last war from the federal party. Those who went for their country were denounced as infidels and Jacobins. The members of Congress who supported the country were stigmatized as "a host of rogues"—the war was called "Jim Madison's war," and they even went so far as to threaten him with "a halter," and "to send him to the island of Elba." They declared it to be "the most wicked war ever waged." They declared Great Britain to be "the innocent party," that "she was the bulwark of our holy religion," that she was "struggling for her salvation," and in that war was "fighting the battles of christiandom against us who were ANTI-CHRISTIAN and his hosts." But all their opposition to their country availed them naught—save to disgrace the party and the party name, to escape which they changed the name of federal to that of seki; and a similar fate awaits that name. The friends of the government relied in proportion to their opposition, and closed up the war at New Orleans, by one of the most splendid victories over the British and federalists, ever recorded on the page of history.

I have been led to these reflections in view of the factious opposition to the country of the whigs and

independent democrats, during the present Mexican war. Much more might be said to identify as federalists or enemies to their country, all those who now oppose it in its hour of peril, but I forbear. I never voted the federal ticket, but I must say that I had a very favorable opinion of the independent democratic party—so much so, that I VOTED LAST YEAR FOR BERRY for Governor. I thought that there were some views entertained by the democratic party, which were erroneous—particularly those in relation to the right of way; and there were some others in which I did not fully concur; and I did hope that the independents would take high and noble democratic ground. I had no other object in voting for Berry. But I find I have been disappointed and deceived. The independents have joined, in substance, the whigs or federalists. On no consideration whatever, would I have voted for Colby; yet the vote of every man who voted for Berry, was made to count for Colby; and the independents and federalists voted together from beginning to end of the legislature. I have been surprised and astonished at the course of the independents in relation to the war! They seem to have joined the federalists, heart and hand, in their fated opposition to the country, and both parties seem to be striving to see which shall do the most to paralyze the efforts of the government to do justice to our much injured—our bleeding country. THEY ARE TAKING THE SAME IDENTICAL COURSE WHICH THE OLD FEDERAL PARTY TOOK DURING THE LAST WAR! They are travelling on the same broad road to infamy. They are denouncing the war as "Jim Polk's war"—the members of Congress who support it, as "cringing servile tools of the South," and "dough faces," and the war itself as "unparalleled in the annals of infamy;" and, of course, all of us who support it, as infamous without parallel!

I CANNOT, I WILL NOT SUPPORT SUCH A PARTY ANY LONGER! I shall vote for JARED W. WILLIAMS at the coming election, and I will vote for no man who is engaged in this infamous opposition to his country. I should as quick think of standing still and see the midnight incendiary apply the torch to my dwelling, or the midnight assassin plunge the dagger into the bosom of a friend, as to think of standing still and see the honor of my country tarnished, or her flag disgraced, in this her hour of peril and of trouble.

"I TAKE MY STAND ON THE SIDE OF MY COUNTRY—PATRIOTISM ORDERS IT—DUTY DIRECTS IT. THE PARTY THAT SUPPORTS MY OWN GOVERNMENT, RECEIVES MY SUPPORT."

JAMES COCHRAN.

From the N. H. Patriot.

### Another Veteran Returned.

The writer of the following letter has been one of the most zealous and influential "Independents" in the county of Rockingham. We commend his excellent letter to the attention of every candid man in the "allied army." We welcome him back to the ranks of his old friends.

To the Editor of the Independent Democrat:

SIR—I take the liberty to send to you this letter, expressive of my views of the present aspect of political parties in this State, and also to give you some reasons for no longer acting with the party styled the "Independent Democratic party."

And, at the outset, truth justifies me in saying that I am and have been a firm friend of the injured slave of the south, and have been desirous for some time of being instrumental, as far as in my power, under constitutional limits, to bring to him that freedom which we of New England enjoy, and to take any step, that may tend in any degree, to sever or to lighten the chains that he wears, and to give him all the rights and characteristics of the freeman.

Entertaining these views, I was a member of the "third party," believing their principles to be founded in justice and humanity, and that their advancement was to be accomplished "independent" of the two great political parties, as such; and at the time Mr. Hale declared his determination to oppose the admission of Texas, I joined his banner and supported him with all my heart, until I found that he had in view a system of bargaining with the same old federal party that I had ever opposed, to obtain a temporary triumph—not of the cause of liberty and right—but the election of men to office, (yourself among the number), against the voice of the people.

In my support of the "independent democracy," I never intended that the principles of Jeffersonian democracy, that I had entertained from my youth up, were to be compromised or obliterated. I supported them as cordially when I was friendly to Mr. Hale as ever in my life, and believed that Mr. Hale was still an uncompromising Jeffersonian Democrat, as he had declared himself to be, and believed that he differed from his party only as to the admission of Texas, and supposed that he felt in all its truth that Jeffersonian declaration "that there might be a difference of opinion without a difference of principle." In the great principles of democratic equality I was unchanged—for I considered them to be the most favorable to the mass of the people—that under them the laws of the land could be more equal and more just—that the greatest good of the whole people

would be increased by their sway—that under them man, rich or poor, simple or learned, would be dealt with equally—that money and money's power would be unheeded by them and finally that equal rights and just toleration would be the boon of all.

I still believe in these principles—I believe there is a purse-holding power eternally endeavoring to circumvent the people, to encroach upon their rights, by stealing from them by legislation unalterable charters for some scheme for their own emolument, by which they can obtain a better opportunity of money making, and escape the just liability of debt paying. Year after year do we witness this and other movements of the money power—we have seen this in that now withered monster, the late United States Bank with its capital of thirty-five millions. It is no long time since that tremendous engine of the money power was in being, with its pensioned press, purchased editors and corrupt managers, by bribes, pressure and panic, endeavoring to control the people themselves. You remember, Mr. Editor, when the whole federal party of the nation, and the men with whom you drove bargain after bargain last June, raised the hue and cry that the country was ruined for the want of a National Bank—that the destruction of the old bank would be the destruction of the country and the people's interests. You remember when the Appletons and Lawrences and Biddles were hurling their anathemas against the President, Andrew Jackson; but the people stood by him, right triumphed, and the monster died amid the wailing of the purse-holders.

More recently the same purse-holding power, the Appletons, Lawrences and the whole clique of capitalists, with Daniel Webster, have been alarmed for fear that their craft was in danger. The tariff of 1842 was a favor of stupendous magnitude to them—under its high duties these money-holding gentlemen divided yearly ten, twenty and forty per cent, and when the people triumphed at the last Presidential election, the cry went forth that if the tariff was to be repealed, the people's wages would be diminished—that ruin would stalk across the land, and the whole country languish. The tariff was repealed and the federal press, the federal party and the same men to whom you bargained away INDEPENDENCE for servility, wailed again.

I mention these things to refresh your recollection of the fact that this power still lives, and also to recal the time when you professed to think that there was danger of its supremacy, and further to remind you that there is still danger of its invading the rights of the people, and to hint that Independent Democracy bargained and chaffered with this party, obeyed its behests, walked arm in arm with it; and that this Independent Democracy went over to federalism and federalism kept its ground, as you will see hereafter. And in view of this let me call your attention to a few facts that transpired last June. It has been a cardinal principle with the democratic party, that charters of incorporation were and should be, not a contract, but a revocable grant of corporate powers of a corporation receiving such charter; that the legislature was the creator and the corporation the created thing, and that therefore the created should always be subject to the legislative will as its creator. In charters granted since 1835, the legislature has always reserved a right "at any time to alter, amend or repeal" such charter. This right federalism has opposed with all its strength. It has always endeavored to place such acts of incorporation beyond the reach of future legislatures, thus making the created GREATER than the creator.

Now let me refresh your memory again. The democratic party in the Legislature, in all the acts of incorporation granted last June, insisted that this reservation should be made—the federal party opposed it; the Independent democrats opposed it; these two latter parties stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder in opposing it. Was this the creed of "independent" democracy? I thought it was the rights of the slave that the independents only battled for; but I was mistaken—federalism used them for its own purposes, and GAINED THE VICTORY. But say you that there is a reserved power in the acts of incorporation last June? I know there is a clause hitched on to such acts, to blind the people. Take for instance the act authorizing the "Winnepississet Lake Cotton and Woolen Manufactory," to increase its capital stock to the amount of one million of dollars, and you will see a clause of this kind—"Any legislature may hereafter, upon due notice, and for cause assigned, alter or amend this act, and may repeal the same for a violation of the provisions thereof." What does this amount to? That any legislature may do so, absolutely? Certain—not; but they may for cause assigned "alter or amend" it; but who is to be the judge of a sufficient cause? The legislature? By no means. It is a binding contract, unless there is such a "cause assigned" as will in a legal sense support it. Who decides what is a legal "cause"? Not the legislature, but the Supreme Court of the United States. Ultimately, thus the legislature, by these acts, divests itself of its own powers, and another tribunal becomes by this blind act and gross deception upon the people, the tribunal of decision, when they intended it should be their own free and enlightened legislature. And you will see likewise that it cannot ever be repeal-



as unless it violates its own provisions. The same objection may be made to this that is to the other part of the clause. In a word this clause places this act beyond the people's will, and places it just where the federal party wish it placed, in a tribunal where the voice of the people cannot be heard, unless they make out what the lawyers call a "case," and which would be met with legal quibbling and foreign issues. This act cited is but one of many of the same features, granting acts of incorporation to the amount of millions, and it is but one of many other kinds of acts passed last June to favor federalism.

Let me refresh your memory again. Take the law giving to selectmen the power of appointing their own Moderators at elections. How democratic it is to take the power from the people at large and give it to two or three men. You were with them in this act. You were with them in siding the capitalists to obtain our own Winesapence to be used as a reservoir to turn their spindles in Massachusetts and to put money in their pockets. You (and by you I mean the "independent democrats") were with them in making it a penal act for a person to take a shop or store for less time than one year, for the sale of "any goods, wares and merchandise," under penalty of fifty dollars. You were with them in making it a penal act for a person to kill any bird between April 1st and Dec. 20th, off of his own land, under penalty of five dollars. You were with them in voting into office John Kelley, the federal councillor for the Rockingham district, who is the same unchanged federalist as when he edited the Concord Gazette and abused our country and its soldiers in the last war. You were with them in voting into the chair of State, Anthony Colby, a violent federalist, who declared but a short time before his inauguration that "he hoped Torrey would rot in jail." You were with them in swallowing a whole horde of federal officers and their principles ruinous to the interests of the people as you have said they were; and if this be "independent" democracy I prefer to belong to a kind of democracy not quite so independent. But perhaps all this was done out of your regard to the rights of the poor slave; and if so you must have been sadly wanting in recollection. Was it with an anti-slavery party you made this bargain? Ah, I well know they now pretend to have great sympathy for the slave, and this sympathy dates back just at the time the liberty party had votes for some party. Why, Mr. Ichabod Goodwin, at a meeting at Portsmouth in 1835, denounced the agitation of the slavery question among us, and if he had had the power to have crushed the project then, would have done it. Your Mr. James Wilson in 1833 courted the votes of the liberty party, and after that held office under Tyler four years and swallowed Texas and Annexation, or at least made no movement against it. Your Boston federal friends hunted down Garrison and his friends like a mad dog, when his numbers were few. The whole federal party of the nation voted for Henry Clay, the slaveholder, in 1844, when he said he would like to see Texas annexed, and that the question of slavery ought not to be considered in the question of annexation "one way or another." Now as a party at the South, the federalists abhor the liberty party, and their presses assert there that the democrats at the North are abolitionists. At this moment they are slavery men at the South and anti-slavery men at the North, to catch votes from both sections. And have the liberty party nothing to hope from the democratic party? Let me tell them that they, under the constitution, have all to hope.

The Wilmot proviso came from a democrat and was passed by a democratic House of Representatives, among whom were NORRIS, JOHNSON, and MOULTON of our own State. Was this evidence of the democratic party being in favor of slavery? I believe that the democratic party is the party to depend upon for the propagation of human rights, for they are to a greater extent than any other party the party of labor, and not the party of capital. The whig party is (if either party is) the party of capital. Capital never heeds human rights, but seeks by legislation to put charters, tariffs and taxes, unequal and unjust, upon the necks of the people. From the laboring class, comes spontaneously the genuine sympathy for the oppressed, a sense of right and a pure humanity, that is unalloyed by money and unfettered by selfish will! On this class depends democracy, and from this class must come the hope of the slave.

Thus believing, I think I cannot vote for N. S. Berry; not that I do not regard and honor him as a man, but for the reason that I cannot indirectly vote for Anthony Colby, by voting for Judge Berry. We may twist as we may, but we cannot reach any other conclusion. I think, if permitted to vote at the next election, I shall carry the "OLD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC TICKET"—and I earnestly hope that TRUE DEMOCRACY WILL TRIUMPH throughout the State, and that federalism may never again find instruments for success in any party that claims for itself a spark of the spirit of genuine democracy.

Yours respectfully,  
ENOS TEWKSBURY.

Danville, Feb. 20, 1847.

Two companies of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers sailed last Thursday for Mexico, under command of Captain Webster.

## No end to their coming.

The ball is in motion all over the State. It takes a bold man to come out in the newspapers and openly proclaim that his duty to his country compels him to sever party ties—but such men are not wanting in all parts of the State. We copy the following from the N. H. Gazette and Republican Union of last Tuesday:—

"This is to certify that the undersigned has, from his youth up to the present time, ever acted with that party whose political principles are now and ever have been antagonistic to those cherished and promulgated by a Washington, a Jefferson and a Jackson—a party which has invariably, in every crisis, arrayed itself against the country—which is opposed to the constitution and our republican institutions—which embraces in its ranks enemies to equal rights and privileges, fit subjects only for a government founded upon the Aristocracy of Wealth. Now, therefore, be it known to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber, after much study and patient investigation, has concluded and hereby doth make this public confession of his political sins; and would say that hereafter he will be found acting with the democratic party, upon whose banner is inscribed in letters of living light, 'Our country and our constitution—one and inseparable.'"

SAMUEL R. PIPER.

Stratham, N. H., Feb. 18, 1846.

Goshen, Feb. 18, 1847.

To the editor of the federalist paper, misnamed "Independent Democrat."

Sir—Through the post office in this town, I have received two or three numbers of your ridiculous sheet, pretending to advocate democratic principles—when in fact, they advocate nothing short of rank Tory principles. Whoever sent it or caused it to be sent, I know not nor care, but probably some Mexican ally, in this town, understands better than myself. I wish you to discontinue the same immediately, as they are not worth paying postage for. I know of many others imposed upon in the same way. None but federalists give them circulation in this town. I am for JARED W. WILLIAMS and my country.

DANIEL L. STEARNS.

## ANOTHER OLD "WAR-HAWK" RETURNED.

The Cheshire Republican, in noticing the patriotic determination of Gen. Low to "go with the party that goes for the country," says: "we understand that the Hon. ELIJAH C. BELDING, of Swansey, is resolved again to act with the supporters of his country. O, it does our soul good to see the old veterans again in their place."

Mr. Belding was an old war democrat, and went off from the democratic party in 1828, and has since acted against them. He has been elected Councillor by the federalists, and has always stood as high in their favor in Cheshire Co. as Gen. Low has here. We are glad to see that he is again "with the party that goes for the country."—Patriot.

## The knock down Argument.

"Is it in accordance with truth to say that Mexico, unprovoked, commenced the war, and at the same time assign ninety-five causes why we should go to war with her?"—Manchester American.

We have seen the above put forth several times in the Mexican federal papers, as a real "knock down" argument—so entirely conclusive upon the subject, that not another word need be said. It seems to be utterly incomprehensible to them that we should have nine-five causes, and yet not go to war with Mexico until she, unprovoked, commenced the war upon us. We will endeavor to enlighten them.

The outrages committed by Mexico upon our flag, date as far back almost as the commencement of the revolt of that nation from Spain. Mr. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, says—"The history of no nation presents within so brief a period, such a series of wanton and unprovoked wrongs." Gen. Jackson, in 1837, in his message says—"The length of time since some of these injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the persons and property of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people, by the late Extraordinary Mexican Minister, WOULD JUSTIFY, IN THE EYES OF ALL NATIONS, IMMEDIATE WAR." And yet with all these causes we did not go to war; and why? Because such has ever been our LOVE OF PEACE, and such the HORROR OF WAR, that the government determined to exhaust every resource to avoid such a calamity. The administration therefore, persevered in its efforts to avoid a war. Mexico at last agreed to settle and pay up. She examined a small part of our claims and agreed they were just—the PROMISED TO PAY and then REFUSED PAYMENT. She took offence at the annexation of Texas—a country as independent of her as it was of England or France. She withdrew her Minister, threatening vengeance. She immediately dismissed our Minister, sent there at her own invitation, and who was fully empowered with authority to settle all difficulties. She collected an army on our borders, with the avowed purpose of reconquering Texas—the whole of Texas to the Sabine. She invaded our territory and attacked our army. WAS NOT THIS COMMENCING THE WAR? We had ample cause for many years, and yet we made no war upon Mexico. SHE HAD NO CAUSE, AND YET SHE MADE WAR UPON US!

Does the editor of the American understand? Yes, he has all the time understood the merits of this question, and yet he will lie, and pervert, and misrepresent, and hunt up false testimony, to make out a case for his Mexican allies, and afford them "aid and comfort." Such a man has not an American heart in his bosom; he has no American attachments nor American sympathies—HE IS AN ALIEN AND A TRAITOR, who seeks the dishonor of his own country, and who is ready to join any and every enemy with whom this country may happen to be at war.

From the N. H. Patriot.

## The Peace Bill and the Wilmot Proviso.

We announced last week the passage, by the House of Representatives, of the bill to appropriate a sum of money to enable the President to make peace with Mexico, with the proviso that slavery shall never exist in any territory thereby acquired of Mexico. It will be remembered that a similar bill passed the House at the last session, and was defeated by John Davis and the federalists in the Senate. It will also be remembered that this defeat of the bill was heartily approved by the organs of the "allies" here. And it has been stated by those who have every means of knowing, that if it had passed then [THE WAR WOULD HAVE LONG SINCE BEEN CLOSED;] and the principle that no more slave territory shall be annexed would have been established. To the door of the federal party, therefore, should be laid the continuance of the war and the extension of slavery, if this proviso is now defeated.

The present bill was introduced without the "Wilmot proviso" against the extension of slavery. On Monday of last week, the House being in committee of the Whole with Mr. NORRIS in the Chair, Mr. HAMILIS, of Maine, (a democrat) moved to amend the bill by adding this proviso, as published below. This amendment was objected to and declared to be out of order by the opponents of the Proviso. Here then Mr. NORRIS had the subject in his own hands, in a measure, and he promptly decided, (as he did at the last session, when the same question came up while he was in the chair) that the amendment was in order, and it was accepted. Yet the despicable knaves who scribble for the allied organs, weekly denounce Mr. Norris as a pro-slavery man! After various attempts by Winthrop, Stewart, and other northern federal "dough-faces," to defeat the bill, it was finally reported to the House and passed in the following form:—

Whereas, War exists between these United States and the Republic of Mexico, and assurances have been given to the government of Mexico of the President's wish to settle all questions between the two countries, on liberal and satisfactory terms to each, and consistently with their mutual interests and security; and the President may be able to conclude peace with the Republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of the many complicated questions between the two countries it may happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to enter upon negotiations for the restoration of peace with Mexico; and also the sum of three millions of dollars be hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof: Provided, That full and accurate accounts of all these expenditures shall be by him transmitted to Congress as soon as practicable; And provided further, THAT THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN ANY TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY OR ANNEXED TO THE UNITED STATES, BY VIRTUE OF THIS APPROPRIATION, OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER WHATSOEVER, EXCEPT FOR CRIMES WHEREOF THE PARTIES HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED; Provided always, That any person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service.

The following is the vote upon the bill. It will be seen that every democrat from New England voted for the bill; and the only New England votes against it are those of CRANSTON of Rhode Island, and SMITH of Connecticut,—both violent federal abolitionists! Who then are the "Northern Dough-faces"? Here are the Yeas and Nays:—

YEAS: Messrs. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Ashmun, Benton, James Black, Blanchard, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Buffington, Wm. W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, Cathcart, Collamer, Collin, Culver, Cummins, Cunningham, Darragh, Delano, De Mott, Dix, Dismick, Dixon, Doniphan, Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Farrar, Fox, Fries, Garvin, Giddings, Goodyear, Gordon, Grinnell, Grover, Hale, Hamilton, Hampton, Hastings, Henley, Elias B. Holmes, Hough, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, J. B. Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, JAMES H. JOHNSON, Kennedy, Daniel F. King, Preston King, Lawrence, Leffler, Levin, Lewis, Macay, McClean, McClelland, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Morris, Mosley, MOULTON, Niven, NORRIS, Owsen, Perrill, Pettit, Pollock, Ramsey, Rathbun, Ripley, Ritter, Julius Rockwell, J. A. Rowell, Root, Rank, Russell, Sawtelle, Stearns, Seaman, Sever-

ance, Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Starkweather, Stewart, St. John, Strohm, Strong, Sykes, Benjamin Thompson, James Thompson, Thurman, Wentworth, Wheaton, White, W. H. Williams, Wilmot, Winthrop, Wood, Woodworth, Wright, and Yeat—115.

NAVS: Messrs. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Biggs, James A. Black, Bowdoin, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Milton Brown, William G. Brown, Burt, John G. Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chapman, Clarke, Cobb, Cocke, Constable, Cottrell, CRANSTON, Crozier, Cullom, Daniel, Dargen, Garrett Davis, Bobbin, Dockery, Dromgole, Elliott, E. H. Ewing, Ficklin, Gentry, Graham, Grider, Haralson, Harmanson, Harper, Henry, Hilliard, Hoge, I. E. Holmes, Hopkins, John W. Houston, George S. Houston, E. W. Hubbard, Hunter, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, S. Jones, Kaufman, Thomas Butler King, Leslie, Ligon, Long, Lompkin, McEldan, McDaniel, Sere, McDowell, McGaughey, McHenry, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morse, Newton, Parrish, Payne, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pillsbury, Reid, Kelso, Rhett, Roberts, Sawyer, Schenck, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, THURMAN SMITH, Robert Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Thibodeaux, Thomason, Jacob Thompson, Tibbatts, Tombs, Towas, Treadway, Trumbo, Vance, Woodruff, Woodward, and Young—105.

Now in view of the action upon this most important question, we put it to the candid and honest men of all parties to say, which party has shown itself in favor of the extension of slavery? The House, with a democratic majority, passed a bill, in effect, to prohibit the extension of slavery. Our members voted for it, and did more for it than any other delegation from New England. It went to the Senate, and would have passed there if the federal Senators had not deliberately defeated it! Who then favors the extension of slavery—those who voted against it and passed a law forbidding it, or those who defeated that law? Let candid men decide for themselves.

Again—who is in favor of closing the war upon honorable and advantageous terms? Let facts decide. The President asked for this appropriation at the last session; he had official correspondence with leading men in Mexico, which justified the opinion that with this appropriation, PEACE COULD BE MADE WITH MEXICO upon terms satisfactory and honorable to this country. The House voted the appropriation, with the Wilmot proviso; but with these facts before them, with all their pretended anxiety for peace, and all their pretended zeal to prevent the extension of slavery, the federal Senators from New England defeated the bill—defeated a measure which would have enabled the President to close the war, and would have prevented the extension of slavery! What more is needed to show the base hypocrisy of the federalists on this subject?

And now we ask our readers to mark our words—this measure is again before the Senate, and if it is again defeated, it will be defeated by northern federal Senators, as it was before.

## 'War for the extension of Slavery.'

This was the cry raised by the abolitionists of this State. They charge the democratic party with carrying on the war against Mexico to extend slavery, when John C. Calhoun, the very high priest of slavery, is opposing the war and doing all he can to embarrass the administration, in its successful prosecution—and the Granite Freeman, the organ of the abolitionists of this State, is applauding Mr. Calhoun's course. The last number of that paper contains a long extract from Mr. Calhoun's speech against the war, which the editor rolls as a sweet morsel under his tongue. Would Mr. Calhoun oppose the war, if its object was to extend slavery? Mr. Calhoun is in favor of extending slavery—but HE OPPOSES THE WAR. The Granite Freeman joins Calhoun in opposing the war. Does he do it for the same reason? YES! for if the slavery question were settled, Hood's "vocation" is gone—he would have nothing to agitate.

## Meetings in Carroll County.

Messrs. PEASLEE and PRESCOTT, are holding a series of meetings in Carroll County. They addressed the citizens of Wolfborough, on Tuesday evening, at the Academy; the citizens of Tuftonboro, at the Meeting House, on Wednesday afternoon; the citizens of Moultonborough, on Thursday, at the Town House, in the afternoon; the citizens of Osmipee, at the Court House, on Friday evening; the citizens of Effingham, on Saturday afternoon, at the Meeting House. From 250 to 500 attended the different meetings. The best feelings and enthusiasm prevails in our party in this region, and Carroll county will do more than her share towards redeeming the State.

There are many changes in some of the towns, we have been informed, in favor of the democracy.

## "The true Mexican style."

"OLD KIT," of Canaan, adopts the Mexican style, and concludes his advertisement for a federal meeting, with "God and Liberty." There is another Mexican word in common use, which we would recommend to the attention of our friend, and that is "pronunciamiento." When a party in that country wish to change the government, they come out with a "pronunciamiento," and forthwith the thing is done. The people of this State are daily pronouncing against the government of the "allies," and we publish a goodly number of their "pronunciamientos" this week.

Is your name on the check list.